

The Hillsborough Recorder.

J. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TRUTH FEARS NO FOE, AND SHUNS NO SCRUTINY.

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New Series—Vol. 5, No. 40—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., SEPTEMBER 5, 1877.

—Old Series, Vol. 57.

ADVERTISEMENT.

I was urged in 1870-71, by many friends and fellow prisoners in the Holden-Kirk War to write its history, but other duties and engagements forbade the undertaking. I now propose to do so, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to justify the expense of publication. All wars have a secret, as well as a public history. The public history and causes of war are always known to the public. The secret history and causes of war are known only to those who make and inaugurate it, and to the few who stand where they can see behind the curtain.

The public causes of war are generally false, while the secret and hidden causes are sure to be true. He reads history to little advantage who does not read and understand the secret causes of the war about which he reads.

The lessons of history are too apt to be lost upon posterity. Men will not learn by the bitter experience of others.

If the lessons of the seven years war in 1876 had not been lost upon the people of the United States, they could not have been so easily and joyfully hurried into the late war.

Counting in Hayes and counting out Tilden was, in war men, a good cause of war, if, forsooth, good cause can be shown for Christian men butchering each other, to determine who should rule and revel in the spoils of government and party.

It requires no ken of a prophet to foretell that the Holden-Kirk war will be often repeated in this country.

The Republican now charge that "the late war was simply the Democratic party refusing to give up and surrender the office of government, when they were defeated at the polls in 1860; and as proof of it, they say, if the Democratic candidate Breckenridge had been elected, there had been neither secession or war."

This is denied by Mr. Stephens and all Democrats of this school.

When the Republican party was defeated in November 1876, Grant and the leaders grasped tighter the sword, and marched troops to Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana, where they had been defeated at the polls.

The leaders would fight rather than surrender the government.

The repeated confessions of Gov. Holden to more than one minister of the gospel disclose the secret history of the Holden-Kirk war, and contradicts the public reasons given for this war by those who inaugurated it.

In England, for more than seven hundred years the fight has been which family should rule and riot in the spoils of government; Tudors or Stuarts, Lancasters or Yorks, Cavaliers or Roundheads, Charles or Cromwell.

In America the fight will be which party shall rule, and, as in this Holden-Kirk war, the sword will be appealed to, to decide the question; hence the necessity of the people reading and understanding the history of this first war; not upon government alone, but upon human society and civilization itself, to win a political triumph and carry the election.

Price of the work One Dollar payable upon delivery of the book.

Subscription may be made upon Postal cards giving name of subscribers and Post Office.

JOSIAH TURNER, Hillsboro, N. C.

The Raleigh Observer says: The war in Europe it is thought will lead to Polish freedom, that is to say, the Poles will be allowed equal liberty and equal rights with the other subjects of the Czar.

Hilberio the Russian policy, even since the reign of Alexander, has been for desecralizing and Russifying Poland. The consequence of this policy has been at least four bloody rebellions, which were put down by the Russians with revolting and unexampled severity.

Thus it is, says the Baltimore Sun, that the "whirlwind of time brings its revenges." The lesson that is taught by the efforts of Russia in her hour of need to conciliate the warlike and generous Poles may be studied with advantage in other parts of the world.

No gallant and high spirited people can be permanently ruled by "bloody" tyrants. The hour will inevitably come when their good will will be essential to their conquerors, and it will be well for those who rule over them if their friendship has not been hopelessly alienated.

The Southern Medical Journal, for August, contains two pieces of misadventure, which are worthy of special commendation. The first is a beautiful song, by George W. Persley, entitled "I'll Speak to You Gladly Again," an answer to the popular "Speak, only Speak," and the second is "Burlesque Poems," (8 pages), by Offenbach. The literary contents are enlivened by an interesting exposure of the "impositions in Selling Planes and Organs," which are so unblushingly pressed by certain pretended manufacturers.

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AN INCIDENT OF THE CIVIL WAR.

[From the New York Times, 29th.]

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., August 19.—There were numerous incidents, not only of interest but of great historical importance, connected with the prosecution of the late war of the Union, which have never found a place in any of the many so-called histories of that event. Prominent among these is that of Gen. Wistar's attempt to capture Richmond in the month of February, 1864—an attempt which would have been crowned with success, and been the most brilliant event of the war, and no doubt have caused our political history of the past five years to be entirely different, but for the crime and treachery of one insignificant member of the army. The particulars of the incident are related by a gentleman of this place, formerly of New York, who was in a position at the time to be conversant with all the plans of the movement and its minor details.

This gentleman is Major David E. Cronin, an artist, and now editor of the Middletown Daily Argus. Williamstown, Va.; in the early part of 1864 was the point nearest Richmond then held by the Union forces. Gen. J. J. Wistar was in command of the troops on the peninsula above Fort Monroe, and Lee's forces were confronted on the Rapidan by the Army of the Potomac, and held in position there. In the latter part of 1863, and up to the time that Wistar's attempt was made, deserters from the Confederate army, Union refugees, and escaped Federal prisoners reached our lines at and about Williamstown almost daily from Richmond. They all brought one story of the defenceless condition of that city, there being but a small force of soldiers there, and they undisciplined home guards.

That part of the peninsula between Williamstown and Richmond was mutually free from the presence of rebel scouts, and there was nothing to prevent the rapid passage of a large body of troops onward to the rebel capital. A sudden dash, it was believed, would result in the easy capture of the city and the consequent release of the prisoners in the Libby Prison and Castle Thunder. More important as affecting the military situation, the railroad bridge over the James river could be destroyed, Jeff. Davis captured, and the rebel siege guns spiked. The idea met the hearty indorsement of the leading officers at a council of war held to consider it, and an expedition was secretly planned to carry it out, the reports brought in by the refugees and deserters having just been substantiated by Sergt. Plunkett and Major Howard, who succeeded in entering Richmond and returning safely with the information.

When the Union forces took up a position at Williamstown, Lieut. W. W. Disoway, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; was appointed provost marshal. John Boyle, a soldier of the provost guard, on the night of the 13th of October, 1863, was guilty of disorderly conduct, and Lieut. Disoway attempted to place him under arrest. Boyle shot the officer dead. The murdered man was a young man of great promise, and very popular in camp. His murderer was taken into custody at once, tried, and sentenced to death. Fort Magruder, near Williamstown, was selected as his place of confinement until the day of his execution arrived. On the 1st of February, 1864 one of the guards at the fort allowed Boyle to escape. He was not recaptured, and his whereabouts could not be learned. The guard was tried and executed. When the contradictory news brought back from Richmond by the two Union scouts was received large forces of troops began quickly to join Gen. Wistar's command until it had increased to a full brigade of infantry—the First New York regiment, the Fifth and Eleventh Pennsylvania, and the First District of Columbia cavalry regiments. All was in readiness to make the important move on the morning of the 5th of February, 1864, Gen. Wistar promulgated a stirring general order, giving the objects of the expedition, and detailing the results that would follow if it were successful. Officers and men were picked from the most daring of the army for the special duties of capturing the rebel President, releasing the prisoners, spiking the guns, and destroying bridges after the capture. The expedition created the most intense enthusiasm among the soldiers, and none during the war was entered upon with such promising signs of success. To still further contribute to the success of the movement, Gen. Sedgwick's corps was sent across the Rapidan to engage the attention of a large portion of Lee's army.

Bottom's bridge, thirteen miles from Richmond, was reached the same night, after a march of forty-seven miles. This bridge crossed the Chickahominy river. When McClellan was manoeuvring about Richmond during his attempts on that point, earthworks had been thrown up at this bridge on the opposite bank of the stream. Wistar's forces were halted at Bottom's bridge to camp for the night.

During the night long lines of troops were discovered by the Union forces, dimly outlined in the gloom, marching steadily down the road on the opposite and taking up a position in these entrenchments. Soon afterward they opened a volley of artillery and musketry on the Union camp. Daylight revealed a fact which the commanding officers had feared since the appearance of the rebels on the other side. The enemy had gathered in large force, and a detachment from the Union line suffered considerable loss while reconnoitering. The advance of Wistar had been thwarted in some way by the rebels, and all hope of its success was at once destroyed, the expedition having been planned with no other object than effecting a complete surprise of the forces in Richmond. No defeat in the whole war caused heavier hearts or more bitter disappointment than the failure of this attempt on Richmond.

The manner in which news of the intended movement of Gen. Wistar reached the rebel capital was for a long time a mystery, but it was at last ascertained that the murderer Boyle reached Richmond, and had been to, and did give sufficient idea of the proposed expedition to the rebels to put them on their guard and to cause them to take measures to learn at once the advance of Wistar as soon as his forces started. Boyle returned to New York city after the war, and still lives there, having been seen and talked with by members of his regiment. "He carries with him," says Major Cronin, "not only the guilt of an atrocious murder, but the consciousness of having thwarted one of the boldest and best planned expeditions of the whole war."

POKER IN NEVADA.

[From the Virginia Chronicle.]

A large crowd gathered at Judge Moses' court yesterday afternoon to witness the trial of an assault and battery case. The trouble had originated between two negroes at a poker game, and the jury and witnesses were all of colored persuasion. John Bennett and Joe Redman were the defendants, and the latter, being tried by the court, was convicted and fined forty dollars. This decision had its effect on Bennett, who remarked: "Guess I'll have a jury. Dis court am too much for me."

A jury of colored men was accordingly summoned and the fun began. It was charged that Bennett, while playing a game of poker with Redman, had drawn a knife and threatened to make trouble. Bennett took the stand and made the following explanation:

"Yes, Judge, we was playin' poker down in the saloon, and we got six dollars in de pot, and I had a full hand—free aces and two queens, Judge, sure's you sit there."

A Juror (rising in his place)—Was dis yer straight poker or draw?

The Witness—Draw.

The Juror—I thought so.

The Witness—Well, ye see, Judge—

Judge Moses—Turn around and address the jury, sir.

The Witness—Yimah. Ye see, I held a full, and Joe, he held a flush. When I called, he said, 'I've got a flush,' an' he reached for de pile. 'Hole on, dar,' said I, 'a full beats a flush.' Says he, 'You lie! I've pulled out my pipe to take a smoke and argy the point, and he jumped up and grabbed a chair—and dat how de row started in.

A Juror—Did he start for you wid dat cheer?

The Witness—Well, he sorter did for a spell, and den he sorter let up and stood standin' for me to come.

Redman next took the stand and testified as follows: "Ye see, Judge, I had a flush and John said he had a full hand. Mine was a flush, whah, Judge, and so I reached for the stakes; and John, he pulled a knife as I spoke, and I jumped up and grabbed a chair to blf him over de head. When I see de knife was only a pipe, I was so ashamed of myself I jes' didn't know what to do."

Juror—Do you mean to say a flush beats a full?

The Witness—Course I do.

Four jurors at once—How's dat.

The witness—It was a sequence flush.

The four jurors at once—Oh!

A Juror—Did you make any 'greement about a sequence flush before ye started in to commence on the game at de onset?

The Witness—No. We wasn't playin' a chile's game.

The juror sank back amid the laughter of his companions. The case finally went to the jury, who, after settling the relative values of a sequence flush and a full, gave a verdict of acquittal.

"How far is it to Club Creek?" asked a traveler of a Dutchman.

"Only about a leetle ways,"

"Is it four, six, eight or ten miles?" impatiently asked the stranger.

"Yas, I thinks it is," seriously replied the unmoved gate keeper.

THE VICTIM OF MORPHINE.

Charles Tyler, or Sanford, the unfortunate victim of morphine, whose case was fully described in the New York World of the 15th inst., was yesterday brought before Judge Sutherland, in the Court of General Sessions, for trial. It will be remembered that he was committed to the Tombs by Justice Wendell on the 2nd instant for stealing surgical instruments and morphine from physicians. When he was taken to the Tombs he lay like a dead man, having, it is said, been deprived of his favorite drug for forty eight hours. He revived somewhat under the influence of a hypodermic injection given him by the Tombs physician, but during his imprisonment suffered terribly on account of the scanty allowance of forty grains a day, which was all the doctors thought best to give him. His case attracted a great deal of professional attention, and his body was found to be covered with terrible sores and scars, caused by his own primitive method of administering the poison, which was to bore a hole in his flesh with the point of a scissors and squirt the fluid in with a common syringe.

When he was arraigned he was carried into the court room by two policemen, his legs refusing to bear his weight, and his head hanging over on his shoulder. The judge spoke to him, but the only answer he made was "Hah?" Judge Sutherland looked keenly at him a moment, and then inquired if he had counsel. Finding he had none, he assigned Lawyer Kintzing to the defence.

"You are about to be tried," said Mr. Kintzing to him. Tell me about your case?"

"Hah?" said the prisoner, stupidly.

"You're going to be tried. What have you to say?" said the lawyer.

"Don't hang me. Oh! don't hang me. Shoot me. I didn't kill my wife. Oh! if I was in Utah they'd shoot me. They wouldn't hang me. I didn't kill her."

And having raved thus he relapsed into stupidity again.

The District Attorney said that in his opinion the man was shamming and Mr. Kintzing asked that a physician be summoned. One was accordingly sent for at the Tombs, but he was not there, and the trial went on. The offence was clearly proved, and Mr. Kintzing asked for a light sentence, and that the court would see that proper medical attention was promptly given to the prisoner.

Judge Sutherland sentenced Tyler to one year at the Penitentiary (the lightest sentence for his offence,) and said that if necessary he would be at once transferred to the asylum for the insane.

A CLEVER COSSACK AND HIS HORSE.

Many stories are told of the cleverness of the Cossacks in obtaining what they need for themselves, or horses, and all tend to show that their morality is of a different type to that of European civilization generally. Some of the stories are invented, but they show the general tone of feeling, and what is expected from these quaint reckless, merry troops. Passing through the streets of Galatz, the thin, weary looking horse of a Cossack fell suddenly, and lay apparently lifeless on the ground. Its master was moved even to tears, and bewailed the unhappy fate which had not only deprived him of a favorite, but left him horseless at the most interesting moment of the war. A crowd gathered around, and in it were men whose kind hearts would not suffer them to leave the poor man without some practical expression of their pity.

A subscription was made, and the man, taking the saddle from the lifeless animal went on his way with dried tears, for he had actually wept. As the crowd were bending over the little horse in pure sympathy, a whistle was heard at the other end of the street. The horse sprang to his feet, and with a joyful neigh joined his master, whose ever trick was much admired, even by those who suffered by it.

EPITAPHS.

Near San Diego, California, a tombstone inscription thus reads:

"This year is sacred to the memory of William Henry Skaraken, who died on his death bed, shot by Colt's revolver, one of the old kind, brass mounted, and of such is the kingdom of heaven."

A stone cutter once received from a German the following epitaph to be engraved on the tombstone of his deceased wife:

"My wife Susan is dead; if she had lived till next Friday, she'd been dead shut two weeks. As a tree falls so she must stand. All things is impossible mit God."

At a recent meeting in which there was much religious interest, an old man gave expression to his joy by shouting, and continued it until it began to interrupt the services. Brother H. said to Brother W.:

"Go and stop that old man's noise. He went to him and spoke a few words, and the shouting man at once became quiet. Brother H. asked Brother W.:

"What did you say to the old man that quieted him so promptly?" Brother W. replied, "I asked him for a dollar for foreign missions."

It is said that Ere was made for Adam's Express Company, but this is probably a figment of some common carrier of slander.

A LITTLE LOGIC.

"Father do you remember that mother asked you for two dollars this morning?"

"Yes, my child, what of it?"

"Do you remember that mother didn't get the two dollars?"

"Yes, and I remember what little girls don't think about."

"What's that father?"

"I remember that we are not rich. But you are in a brown study. What is my darling thinking about?"

"I am thinking how much a cigar costs."

"Why, it cost ten cents—not two dollars by a long shot."

"But ten cents three times a day is thirty cents."

"That's true as the multiplication table."

"And there is seven days in a week."

"That's so by my almanac."

"And seven times thirty cents are two hundred and ten cents."

"Hold on; I'll surrender. Here take the two dollars to your mother, and tell her I'll do without cigars for a week."

"Thank you father; but if you would only say a year. It would save more than a hundred dollars. We would have shoes and dresses, and mother a nice bonnet, and lots of things."

"Well to make a little girl happy, I will say a year."

"Oh, that will be so nice. But wouldn't it be about as easy to say always?"

"And the father said, 'daughter, I will do as you say.'"

HOLD ON BOYS.

Hold on to your tongue when you are just ready to swear, lie, or speak harshly or use an improper word.

Hold on to your hand when you are about to punch, strike, scratch, steal, or do any improper act.

Hold on to your foot when you are on the point of kicking, running off from study, or pursuing the path of error, shame or crime.

Hold on to your temper when you are angry, excited or imposed upon, or when are angry with your.

Hold on to your heart when evil associates seek your company and invite you to join in their mirth, games and revelry.

Hold on to your good name at all times, for it is more valuable than gold, high places or fashionable attire.

Hold on to truth, for it will serve you well and do you through eternity.

Hold on to your good character, for it is and ever will be your greatest wealth.

HOW TO GET ALONG.

Don't stop to tell stories during business hours.

If you have a place of business, be there when wanted.

No man can get rich by sitting around stores and saloons.

Never fool in business matters.

Have order, system and regularity, and also promptness.

Do not meddle with business you know not of.

Do not kick every one in your path.

More miles can be made in a day by going steadily than stopping.

Pay as you go.

A newly married pair were on their way to New York from Buffalo on the cars one night last week; when the husband took from his pocket a roll of brown paper, which the bride snatched and threw out of the window, remarking: "You said you'd quit chewing tobacco when I married you."

As gently as he could under the circumstances, the husband remarked that the brown paper contained not tobacco; but \$100 in bills.

The Pittsburg Commercial says that since the memorable retreat of the Philadelphia soldiers five different men have been arrested on suspicion of being the so-called "Avenger," who followed the soldiers and picked them off one by one, with one shot killing two. The "Avenger" was the name given because it was supposed that his brother had been killed by the soldiers, and that he was avenging his death. Harry Goff has now been identified as the man, and he is under commitment for murder.

Rustic (who had just been informed of the meaning of the "R. D." affixed to the person's name on the preaching note)—Bachelor o' Divinity! Then that there man ain't right aun to preach, by my ways o' thinking. Informant—Why not? Rustic—Cause he calls hisself a bachelor, an' I knows he's a married man.

A Scotch minister in one of his parochial visits, met a cow-boy and asked him what o'clock it was. "About twelve, sir," was the reply. "Well," remarked the minister, "I thought it was noon. It's never any more here," said the boy; "it just begins at one again."

A gentleman, wishing not long since, to "pop the question," took up the young lady's ear, and said,

"Pussy, may I have your mistress?"

It was answered by the lady:

"Say yes, pussy."

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New subscribers (paying early) for the year

1877 may have, without charge, the numbers for

the last quarter of the year in all its de-

partment, as they may choose.

Neither premiums to subscribers nor discount

of clubs can be allowed unless the money is

remitted direct to the publishers. No premium

EXECUTION OF THE CRIMINAL LAW.

Under the Constitution of 1868, the provisions of which are continued under that of 1865, the criminal code of this State cannot be called a bloody one, the only crimes punishable with death being murder, arson, burglary and rape. We might have wished that the Constitution had been so amended as to have left the Legislature at liberty to have added to the list of capital punishments certain other crimes which are of frequent occurrence; and also that other minor punishments besides those prescribed might have been inflicted; since, under this liberty, much of the lower grade of crime might be restrained. We are aware of the circumstances that controlled the Convention, and we make no complaint.

But since certain crimes are declared punishable with death, we can protest against that tenderness which interposes to shield the guilty from the extreme penalty. The solemn forms of legal inquiry, of jury deliberations and of judicial decision, become intolerable farces if their grave consequences are neutralized by the voice of tender sentimentality; and when the law itself seems to shrink and cower from its stern and righteous purpose in the face of a vitiated public opinion. The statute book becomes an obsolete volume when its dictates are pronounced to be behind the sentiments of the age; and criminals hesitate at no offence because they learn to feel that penalties denounced are construed to be too severe for the advanced philanthropy of the times.

Last year about this time we took occasion to remark upon the peculiar character of the criminal dockets of this, the 7th Judicial District. There was an absence of all crime of a high grade, and we do not recall among the whole series of Courts a single capital offence. This year there is a marked contrast, and the criminal dockets are not only large, but of the blackest hue. Every day records some new crime, and every day the jails entomb some new felon. In the face of this increase of crime, is it right that any but the extreme punishment of the law should stand at the end of the vista of a criminal's vision? Is it wise to encourage other guilty imitators by a mistaken tenderness? Is it safe to withdraw from society the safeguards of a well considered but inexorable severity?

At Alamance Court, three negroes were convicted of a burglary upon a store house, and sentenced to death, but with the understanding that the Court, the Solicitor and the prosecuting witness should join in a petition to the Governor for a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life. It may appear harsh and cruel to hang three men for the offence of breaking into a store house in the absence of the owner. But is it not better for society that the law be rigidly enforced in the infliction of a prescribed punishment, than that others take advantage of its relaxation and enter upon such a carnival of crime as to make all property unsafe, or to be defended at constant personal sacrifice? Is it right to put every house in the position of a fortification, and every household in the relation of a garrison, to do that which civil government undertakes to do through faithfully executed laws? Yet this is the point to which the individual is reduced when ill advised clemency interposes its shield.

The laws must be enforced, even if they are pushed to the verge of cruelty until human passion and human rapidity are brought under subjection. Life and property have been safe among us, and this time has been when lock and key were almost unused. It has been the boast in the far off East, that an occasional despot under an infamous idea of universal justice has punished crime with such merciless rigor, as to make it safe for a child to bear a purse of gold from one end of a kingdom to the other. This gleam of millennial innocence can be reached here, not through the operation of the tyrant's sword, but through the unbending rigor of law mercifully severe, and humanely just.

With the array of crime before us now, we will protest against inconsiderate compliance with the prayers of ill advised philanthropy.

The State Fair is to be a great success if the liberality of contributions is a test. Never before has there been such active emulation in gifts from merchants, manufacturers, stock owners and others. Everything tends to the expectation of the most magnificent exhibition yet made. Besides the fruits of the earth, the products of the factories, the material of the workshop, the wealth of the stockyard, there will be in the great military display and in other attractions enough to make the coming Fair memorable one.

INFERIOR COURTS.

The last number of the Randolph Register states that at the last term of Randolph Superior Court, the Civil Docket was untouched, and the Criminal Docket hardly disposed of for want of time.

At Alamance Court, the criminal docket took precedence, very little civil business being done, and in no case was a civil suit brought to trial.

In Orange, at the coming term of the Court, it is impossible that the civil docket can be touched at all, except in the case of orders &c, so great is the accumulation of criminal cases; and we suppose in the other Courts of the circuit of this District the same preponderance of crime will be found.

Here then is the whole civil business of large communities brought to a dead stand by that preference given to criminal business of the respective counties of the District, and the adjustment of that business deferred until the next term, in all likelihood to be met by the same obstacles. Now, it is a question with the people themselves whether they will or will not accept the relief afforded by the Act of the last Legislature creating a system of inferior Courts, created more especially as subordinate Criminal Courts, and operating by speedy jail delivery, to the large reduction of county costs in jail fees &c.

It seems impossible that suitors in civil cases can always submit to the postponement of their business. At the present time, so long is a decision to be reached that it is as bad to get on the Civil Docket of the Superior Court, as getting into the old English Courts of Chancery. The only relief might be in the appointment of extra terms, as already done in some counties for exclusive civil jurisdiction; accompanied with all the costs for jurors &c, as for regular terms with the additional cost of one hundred dollars as the week's salary of the special Judge. But under the act ratified the 10th day of March 1877, dividing the State into nine judicial Districts, by the reduction of the number of the Judges, their duties will be so much increased by the enlargement of their circuits, that the time for special courts will be seriously abridged. Nor can any County in the newly created 5th Judicial District, made up of the 7th District with the addition of Granville, with the exception of this last named county avail itself, as at present, of a two weeks term, since all, with that one exception, are limited to one week.

It seems therefore demonstrable that the civil business of the Courts must be altogether passed over, that criminal matters, involving the lives or the liberties of the subject, may be disposed of; or else, that the inferior Courts be established, to take charge of that large class of crime of inferior grade with which criminal dockets always are and always will be loaded until the day of the Millennium dawns.

It has been reported that the session of Congress called for the 15th of October will be postponed until the regular term; but this proves to be incorrect. The principal object of calling it was to make appropriations for the Army and Navy, which the last Congress did not do because the two Houses disagreed on the general Appropriation bill. The War and Navy Departments have both "run their machines" on the faith of the government, and have entered into contracts for supplies as if they had legal authority to do so.

President Hayes once issued a proclamation calling Congress together on the 15th of last May. This he revoked under fear of the storm he roused by putting in force his Southern policy, and with the hope that time would allay the wrath of his party friends. It would perhaps have been better for him if he had breasted that storm at once. It has only gathered strength in the meantime. And then in addition, he will be called to account for this new violation of law by which his Cabinet officers have undertaken to act in defiance of Congress, and maintain both the Army and Navy at their full force without appropriation.

Instead of footing their bills, Congress is much more apt to impeach the Secretaries of War and Navy for acting in direct violation of law.

It is to be regretted that Congress is to be troubled with such things. It would be better if it could address itself at once to the great want of the country—financial relief. This must be its great business, if troublesome agitators do not thrust upon it questions that have already quietly settled themselves.

HILLSBORO RECORDER.

"Tis but seldom we see it—though always a welcome visitor. We regard it as one of the very best and truest papers of the State.—Pee Dee Herald.

Thank you, brother Liles, for your good opinion of the RECORDER; and having so high an opinion of your good judgment and friendly sentiment, have always been especially careful in mailing you our paper. The fault is elsewhere, not ours.

DEATH OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Late telegrams announced the death of this arch apostle of a spurious religion, at his home in Salt Lake City at the age of 76. We may believe that his creed will die out with him, since it has outlived the fanatic fervor which gave it original impulse, and since it has proved by its practice that it owed its success to appeals to the basest passions of man rather than to aims that elevate him in the social or moral scale.

Mormonism supplied no craving of the soul that Christianity had not already abundantly satisfied. It had not even the respectability of Mahometanism, which had at least the merit of implicit trust in God, and which was effective in rousing the idolatrous and barbarous people of the East to religious and intellectual activity. Mormonism en-laves the body and debases the soul; and all under its influence sank surely down into the depths of mental debasement and bodily sensuality. It is a hideous exorcism, a foul parasite sustained along by overstrained ideas of religious toleration. It is a base travesty on religion, and for human observance. It is a degraded form of social order, beneath the consideration of reasoning beings. It is a despotic system of civil government, unworthy the obedience of free men.

Brigham Young was the key stone which has sustained the arch under the growing pressure of public odium. That key stone is removed, and the arch ought now to tumble.

CAROLINA FARMER.

Brother Bernard of the Wilmington Star has resumed the publication of the above Agricultural Journal, the only one in periodical form published in the State. We are glad to welcome all such enterprises, and we hope the publisher has taken "fortune at the flood," in timing the resumption of publication at a period when so much intelligent interest is aroused to agricultural progress.

The number before us is an industrious and judicious compilation of matter valuable in application to our soil, climate and products. It is a beautifully printed pamphlet of 32 pages, and is furnished at \$1.50 a year, or \$1. for six months, in advance. Address W. H. BROWN, Editor, or HAMILTON M. McILLAN, Associate Editor, Wilmington, N. C.

Tom Evans finds "party madness" in our pleasure in the report we expressed at finding him turned into a "red legged grasshopper." That term is a Vaudeville, as Tom says, and like everything else that Vance says, it sticks. But we did not use it to Tom in an offensive sense, and we hope he will continue to bear the honors and profits of office if it suits him. In fact, we are much relieved to find that he has not shared in the fate of his chief, Mr. Winstead, as we were led to infer from an article copied into the Wilmington Review from the Times (we did not receive last week's Times.)

Don't lose your temper Tom. You have experience enough in editorial squibs to know when they are meant to hurt or not.

Among the candidates for Speaker of the next House of Representatives Gen. A. M. Seales of North Carolina is prominently named. No one is behind us in admiration of a gentleman brave in war as able in civil life; and when the time is fully ripe for the South to assert its claims without arousing that latent hostility of the North which is kept down so feebly, but which must eventually die out, we will most gladly second the nomination of Gen. Seales. Until then, we adhere to our position long before taken, that it is wiser for the South for the present to stand aloof from the contest for prominent national position, and to yield to untainted and trusted brethren of the North and West. And so we give our voice for Randall of Pennsylvania.

If the RECORDER had said something should make grasshoppers receivable for all public dues, retire the national bank notes and repeal the resumption laws, it would have been nearer the mark.

Memphis Patron of Husbandry.

The Patron comments upon an article of ours in which we referred in part to the causes and some of the probable remedies of present business troubles. We agree with the Patron in its suggestions and have expressed the same views at other times. Nevertheless, upon a subject which bewilders the brains of financiers we speak with becoming diffidence, only expressing such opinion as a plain common sense view of a subject so intricate would justify.

A Washington correspondent of the Raleigh News says that Major Oates of Raleigh is a candidate for the position of Door Keeper of the House of Representatives. If it is the wish of Maj. O. to be elected, we wish him success. But it will forcibly impress itself upon every one who knows him how much more appropriately he would fit a seat on the floor of that House than stand a guardian at its door.

Shooting Bull, Impatient of the Lugging Commissioners.

Commissioners sent to meet him, has crossed the line and come back into American territory with 13000 braves. Now is the time for Sherman or Sheridan to meet him with a "combination" of soldiers, equal in number to those of the veteran chief.

Admiral Sumner, the famous commander of the Confederate Cruiser Alabama, which was at length sunk in an action with the Federal Steamer Kearsage, off the French coast, died at Point Canat, below Mobile, on the 30th inst.

General Forrest, the brilliant Confederate cavalry officer at late accounts was dangerously ill of cirrhosis of the liver at Hot Springs, Alabama.

Mark the man who favors an independent movement against our State or country ticket at this crisis. He is a Radical in disguise. Spot him.—Okaloosa Soc. State.

That is the way to put it; and it is applicable in this latitude as in Mississippi.

WAR NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Daily News correspondent with the Russian headquarters before Plevna says: "The Turks have been receiving reinforcements more rapidly and in greater numbers than the Russians, and are beginning to take the offensive all along the line. They are also keeping the Russians on Plevna front on continual guard by concentrating troops as if about to attack."

A Daily News Vienna despatch says: "In several of the churches of Hungary a Te Deum has been celebrated and prayers offered for further Turkish victories. The Vatican has instructed the bishops to present this in the future."

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Special dispatches to Paris papers report the arrival. He has been advised to leave for a healthier locality than that of general headquarters.

A special to Standard from Peshawar announces Russian insurgents again totally defeated near Chirny-potok and driven over the Austrian frontier.

The Post's Berlin correspondent telegraphs: "I have received a special telegram from the Danube announcing that the highest percentages at Russian headquarters have expressed earnest desires for peace on condition that protection of Christians is guaranteed and the reforms promised by the Porte carried out."

The Post is notoriously a Turcophile paper, and the foregoing, moreover, is in direct contradiction with all news from other sources.

The Daily News has the following special from Shumla, Tuesday, 28th: Yesterday Suleiman Pasha made an assault on the Russian position in Shipka pass at 9 o'clock in the morning; the battle, which was sanguinary, lasted until six in the evening. The enemy, who were assailed on both flanks, were unable to resist the attack, and the Turks gained possession of all the earthworks at the opening of the defile.

A telegram to the Times from Shumla also says: Suleiman Pasha has captured nearly all the Russian positions. The Russians lost 3,000 killed and wounded.

The Standard's dispatch from Shumla says: "It is reported that the Russians have abandoned their works and that Suleiman Pasha is pursuing them. This last version, however, seems to be exaggerated."

LONDON, August 29.—Advice from Russian headquarters at Gorney Studen, August 28th, may all be quiet this morning. Our troops maintain their positions. The Turks remain under cover behind the neighboring heights, put of range of our batteries. The total number of wounded from August 21st to August 27th is 2,480, including 95 officers; the number of killed is unknown. Everything is quiet in the direction of Plevna and Lofcha.

LONDON, August 30.—A Standard Vienna despatch says: Constantinople advices state that the Porte has ordered the concentration of twenty thousand troops on the Tinnok frontier of Servia, and resolved to depose Milan, if Serbia consents war, and appoint a Turkish Governor for that principality.

A special to the Paris Temps dated Gorney Studen, Aug. 29th, says General Napokhtschitzky, chief of the Russian staff, visited Shipka Pass to ascertain the condition of the troops and reports that they are well supplied with provisions and very determined. "The Turks are getting wearied, and several thousand unburied dead cause an unbearable stench around the hill. Considerable reinforcements arrived at Gornoy Studen." The correspondent estimates the Russian garrison in the Pass at thirty battalions.

LONDON, August 30.—The Daily News Vienna despatch, dated Wednesday night, says: "A telegram from the seat of war states that Suleiman Pasha considers taking the Russian position at Shipka Pass from the front hopeless and will merely construct the fortified camps in the village of Shipka and Hanikoi and cross the Balkans through other passes northward."

LONDON, August 30.—The Times' military correspondent at Bucharest telegraphs as follows: "For the moment interest concentrates itself again on Plevna, where Osman Pasha is strongly reinforced by men from Suleiman Pasha and guns from Widin. He is now a creditor with 200 guns, and ought to make a good defence, but if defeated, the Turkish loss will be irreparable. In the face an immensely superior Russian cavalry, Osman Pasha's defeat would moreover immediately give the Russians force enough even without the coming Guards to push again over the Balkans."

The Standard's correspondent at Russian headquarters telegraphs under date of Monday that the loss up to the present time is not less than 12,000 on both sides.

WATT PLOUGH.

Dr. T. J. WILSON, Agent of the Orange, has for sale the Watt Ploughs and fixtures at manufacturers prices.

GUANO AND SHINGLES.

For sale in large quantities especially for wheat, warranted to contain 35 to 40 per cent soluble phosphate. American Guano, No. 1, Hest & Co. press shingles. For Sale Low. JAMES WEBB JR & BRO. Sept. 4-77

The Patron of Husbandry

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT MEMPHIS, TENN.

The Only Strong ORANGE Paper Published in the South. THE PATRON is a large FORTY column paper, devoted exclusively to the interests of the Orange. It contains among its contributions some of the best and most reliable Orange news, and is a valuable paper to the Orange grower. It is published weekly, except on Sundays, and is sent by mail to subscribers at the rate of \$1.00 per annum in advance. Single copies 5 cents. For advertising rates, send money in registered letter, or Post Office money order. Address: W. H. WORTHINGTON, Sept. 4, 22 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Miss Mangum's Private Home School.

MISS FATTIE MANGUM will re-open her school for girls at her residence in Orange County, on the 21st of September 1877. Her most earnest efforts will not be wanting to promote the high moral, and mental culture of those entrusted to her care. For particulars address: MISS FATTIE MANGUM, Flat River, Orange Co., N. C. Aug. 22, 77.

J. LAWS & SON.

HILLSBORO, N. C. DEALERS IN

Tin-Ware, Stoves, Sheet

Iron, Copper Work &c.

ROOFING AND GUTTERING DONE IN THE BEST STYLE.

Roofs, Shed-roofs, and other Roofing 75 cts. per square. Gutters 15 cents per foot. Tinware, Stoves, 25 cts. Fruit cans, (quarts), 10 cents per dozen. Sheet Iron work at very low prices. All kinds of work in our line done in the best style by experienced workmen. Give us a call before trying elsewhere, as we mean business. Aug. 12, 77.

E. H. POCUE,

Tobacco Manufacturer,

HILLSBORO, N. C.

OFFER: To trade the following brands of Tobacco:

ANTELOPE, 11 and 10 inch, 5 and 6 to lb. LEGAL TENDER, 11, 10 and 9 inch, 5, 6 and 8 to lb. RED BIRD and GEN. BRAGG, 11 inch, 5 to lb. DIAMOND and COMET, 9 inch, 8 to lb. OLD RELIABLE and GOLD DOLLAR, 12 inch, 3 to lb. "OUR FRANK" and LITTLE ELLA, 5 inch, 8 and 10 to lb. in 16 lb. caddies. "SUN-CURED" and "POQUE'S BEST", 9 inch, 4 to lb. in 7 lb. caddies. Give us your best estimate of Medium and Fine Tobacco in the State. SEND FOR PRICE LIST. August 12th.

VALUABLE

MILLS FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at PRIVATE SALE, at terms made suitable to the purchaser, those VALUABLE MILLS

Situated on Kno River, five miles East of Hillsboro, formerly known as the Holden and Lynn Mills.

No portion of the Mills are in operation except the Corn Mill and the Wheat Mill, a building 50 by 60, could easily be put in order.

There is a new dam, built of rock and cement, on the premises, below the present Mill. Large 1 mill better site for a Mill, and one well suited for a Factory.

Attached to the property is a tract of 64 acres of VALUABLE LAND, all heavily timbered with the exception of ten or three acres, affording an abundance of excellent timber, or a fine range for hogs.

For terms, apply to THOMAS W. HOLDEN, Hillsboro, N. C. Aug. 8 77 imp'd.

READ THIS & CONSIDER.

I AM now prepared to do all kinds of HOUSE PAINTING.

Graining, Mortising, Sign Writing, Kalsomining, and Gilding.

Furniture Painting and Varnishing a Specialty.

Contract work done and part of the payment taken in harkens, or on time.

All work done in first class style. Come and see us before going elsewhere, or address: W. B. JONES, Hillsboro, N. C. P. O. Box 34, Shop under Mr. Taylor's Tin Shop, July 23

GET THE BEST.

THE RALEIGH NEWS.

Daily, one year, \$1.00; Six Months, 50 cts. Weekly, one year, \$1.00; Six Months, 50 cts. Send Postal Card for Sample Copy.

Address: THE RALEIGH NEWS, Raleigh, N. C. Aug. 13 th.

Mrs. Mattie Taylor,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,

At the house formerly occupied by J. R. Gullis.

I am now receiving her

SPRING SUPPLY OF

MILLENNERY

Fancy Goods and Notions.

TERMS CASH, at the lowest possible rates. She is receiving weekly the latest novelties in Millinery, &c., from the best houses, and guaranteeing that her work and her GOODS will come up to the highest recognized standards of taste. Be sure to call on her before making orders elsewhere. April 4 th.



Dr. D. A. Robertson.

Surgeon Dentist.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

WILL spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro. Orders left with Charles M. Parks will be promptly attended to. May 30 ly.

J. M. MURKIN, C. M. HUTCHINGS, J. A. HEINZ.

Murrie, Hutchings & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GROCERIES,

SPALDING DRY GOODS, FERTILIZERS, &c.

R. W. LAWSON & Co's. old stand, MAIN STREET, DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.

Oct 4 ly.

THE

The North Carolina Home

INSURANCE CO.

OF

RALEIGH, N. C.

Insures Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise

AND

All classes of Insurable Property,

AGAINST

Loss or Damage by Fire, on the most

Favorable Terms.

ITS Stockholders are gentlemen interested in building up North Carolina Institutions, and among them are many of the prominent business and financial men of the State.

All Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

This Company has, already, during the three years of its existence, paid a large amount of Losses, yet its assets are steadily increasing. It appeals with confidence to the Insurers of property in North Carolina.

Encourage Home Institutions.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President.

C. B. ROOT, Vice President.

SEATON GALE, Sec'y.

P. COWPER, Supervisor.

WATKINS & CHAMBERLAIN, Local Agents. Dec. 31 77.

Brewster's

COTTON KING

COOK STOVE.

CALL ON

J. C. BREWSTER,

And examine his Stock of

CARPENTER'S TOOLS,

Paints, Oils,

Varnish, Glass and Putty,

Locks and Hinges,

Iron, Nails and Bolts,

Hardware.

HORSE AND MULE SHOES,

Tinware, Crockery, Glassware & Lamps,

CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS,

GUNS, PISTOLS.

The above Goods will be sold cheap for CASH. My expenses are less than in Main St., and consequently I can afford to sell

HARDWARE, STOVES, &c.

lower than elsewhere.

J. C. BREWSTER, 4 & 6 Hargett St., Raleigh, N. C. March 28.

JAMES M. ALEXANDER,

Attorney at Law,

Chapel Hill, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Orange and adjacent Counties.

Special attention given to the Collection of Claims. [May 26 m]

SELECT

Boarding and Day School.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE Misses NASH and Miss KOLLECK will resume the exercises of their School on Friday, the 28th July.

For Circulars forwarded on application. June 30 th.

Caldwell Institute.

THE next Session of this School will commence on Monday, 6th of July 1877, and continue twenty weeks. For particulars address: BROWER & BRADSHAW, Caldwell Institute, N. C. July 4.

GIVEN AWAY.

4 OZ. FRESH TURNIP SEED of any one variety, to every new subscriber to "N. C. FARMER" only \$1.00 per year. JAS. H. KENNEDY, Publisher. Aug. 1, 77. Raleigh, N. C.

The Hillsborough Record.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1877.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Terms of the Recorder for 1877.
For 1 year, \$1.50.
" 6 months, 75.
Payments always in advance.
Job printing done neatly, cheaply and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads and interesting reading matter.

Personal.

John S. Henderson Esq., the able and useful member of the House from Rowan, and also a distinguished member of the Constitutional Convention, was in Hillsboro on Friday.

Mr. Joseph Huske of Fayetteville spent last week here on a visit to his many relatives.

See ad. of the Memphis Patron of Husbandry. Grangers will find in that Journal an exceedingly able and intelligent guide, supplying a want which is now felt in this State, supplied only in part by our own excellent agricultural journal.

Miss Mangum's School.

We were compelled hitherto to omit a notice of this school from great pressure on our columns, and we do so now with the regret that we have seemed to slight the claims of such excellent ladies to public consideration. The Misses Mangum resume now the school which was opened some years since with high repute. That repute was inseparable from the character of the ladies as refined, so intellectual and so cultivated. Daughters of the distinguished Willie P. Mangum, they inherit those mental gifts which gave their father national renown; superadded to which are found all those graces and accomplishments which are the subjects of feminine culture.

The school is about 16 miles East of Hillsboro in probably the most beautiful part of Orange County and education would be accompanied with all the pleasures of a beautiful home, fine scenery and beautiful climate.

See ad.

The Best Weekly.

We learn from the Raleigh Observer that George C. Stronach Esq. of Raleigh, with his usual appreciation of the services of the Press has offered as a premium at the State Fair, an elegant gold pen and pencil case, beautifully ornamented and engraved by Tiffany & Co. of New York for the best weekly paper published in North Carolina.

The Recorder will be on file there.

Remember Parrish buys more fine tobacco than anybody in Durham and of course his house is the place to carry them.

Crime Notes.

The body of Wiley Mitchell was exhumed by the coroner on Friday, a jury of inquest empaneled, and a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a blow upon the head inflicted by John Wagstaff, late of the county of Person.

Dave Williams, the lunatic negro who assaulted Mr. Wesley Gattis, is captured, and in chains in the Poor House of Chatham County.

Mr. Gattis is reported slowly recovering from his desperate wounds. No arrest has been made in the case of the Durham triple murder.

Another negro lodged in jail last week charged with a burglary in Durham.

Bully of Officers and Others.

In cases of sudden deaths by violence or otherwise, it is the duty of officers in the first place to arrest the party charged with the crime, if a murder, if possible; and then at once to notify the coroner of the county, and in no case to disturb the body, or interfere with surrounding objects, or efface marks, tracks, or remove anything which can establish the chain of guilt. Evidence is often of a very delicate kind, and all links must be kept unbroken if possible.

This rule has been glaringly violated in recent cases in this county, and it is time the gravity of the coroner's duties and the extent of his powers are recognized.

All grades tobacco sold higher last week at Blackwell's Durham Warehouse than it has this year.

Vigilant Justice.

The terrible triple crime recently committed at Durham calls for the most unwearied pursuit of the guilty party. We do not know what steps have been taken, but it must never be that so foul a crime pass undisturbed and unavenged. Orange has to bear the reproach of the murder of William Thompson, committed last winter in open day and in the face of numbers, still unpunished. There is good reason to believe that the murderer Lloyd was in the county full two months after the deed, and with a large reward offered for his apprehension. This thing must not be repeated.

Parrish at Blackwell's Durham Warehouse Durham N. C. sold over nine thousand dollars worth of tobacco last week.

Mem. from Society Journal. "Miss S. appeared to positive disadvantage because of cloudiness of complexion and must we write it? Pimples spoiling an otherwise beautiful countenance." (She should by all means procure and use Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture) Rep.

A Record of Crime and Tragedy.

We record this week much more than the usual amount of crime as occurring in this county, usually so exempt from deeds of violence. It will be remarked that in the present series, the list is made up altogether of negroes.

We briefly referred in our last issue to the

TRIPLE MURDER AND ARSON which occurred near Durham in the morning of the 26th inst. Sunday. The coroner, Dr. T. J. Wilson gives us some particulars. The deceased Nancy Blackwell, colored, and her two little children occupied a house on the Hillsboro road about two miles West of Durham, within sight of the rail road. About 4 o'clock, a. m., a neighbor, Squire Bumpass, discovered the house in flames, and raising some others, went to the scene. The flames were then beyond control, but not so far extended as to prevent a view of the dead bodies of the three occupants on the floor of the house.

After daylight examination of the surrounding ground showed that the murder of the woman had been committed outside of the house, a large pool of blood being found at some distance therefrom, and a trail of blood from its largest manifestation up towards the house; there was distinctly visible the heavy impression of a naked foot deeply stamped into the ground, as if by one bearing a heavy burden.

Suspicion has rested upon a negro man, now a laborer on a cotton farm near Raleigh, who has lived with the deceased in the relation of man and wife. He stood in the same relation to another woman living near by, and it is conjectured that jealousy or similar motives led to the making way with the deceased.

So far as we know, there has been no arrest.

MURDER OF LITTLE RIVER.

An old, somewhat lame negro, well known through the Northern part of the county, named Wiley Mitchell was killed in the ford of Little River at Turner's Mill, 10 miles North of Hillsboro on Saturday, the 26th, by another negro, John Wagstaff. The negroes were both in the employ of Mr. Robert Laws, each driving a wagon engaged in hauling fruit to a mill house, each wagon also accompanied by a white youth. In crossing the river after a load of fruit, they stopped in the stream, which was shallow, to water their horses. There was but a single bucket and some altercation took place about the use of it, and the deceased petulantly threw it at Wagstaff, but without striking him; where upon the latter seized a piece of wood from the wagon and struck Mitchell a violent blow over the head, knocking him down into the water. The party then dragged Mitchell still alive, but senseless, out of the water, and laid him between two logs, and went on after their load. This was early in the morning, and late in the evening, the white lads gave information of the deed, and Wagstaff was put under arrest. The injured man was then looked after, and was found to have been dead some hours.

The body was buried without information to the coroner, and Wagstaff was committed to jail.

A MURDER IN PERSON COUNTY.

Mr. W. P. Gates informs us that on Saturday the 25th inst. a negro living in Person Co. on the road from Hurdles Mill to Bishy Fork, killed another instantaneously by knocking him in the head with a piece of plank. The murderer was arrested, examined, before Esquire Long, and committed to Roxboro jail.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. WESLEY GATTIS.

Just past, we spoke with probably some levity of the escape of the lunatic negro Dave Williams and his escape from jail, not knowing when we wrote that he was a dangerous character, and only glad to be relieved of his interminable singing, preaching and praying. It appears since that his removal from the room in which he had been confined was made necessary for the personal safety of other prisoners.

His assault upon Mr. Wesley Gattis of Chatham County with a hatchet, a few days after his escape, the dreadful character of the wounds inflicted, and the known violence of the lunatic on previous occasions, have called out some severe strictures upon the jailor of Hillsboro from a Pittsboro correspondent of the Raleigh News. Dudley Laws, the jailor replies through the columns of that Journal, denying in toto the language ascribed to him by that correspondent, and stating that he had used all available precautions for the security of the prisoner.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

From the Durham Tobacco Plant we learn that a fatal boiler explosion took place at the steam saw mill of Trice and Vickers on the Chapel Hill road, 4 miles from Durham, killing the engineer, Tren Lewis. The engineer was said to have been fully under the influence of whiskey, and against remonstrance put on 110 pounds of steam, with the remark that "he didn't care if the thing did blow up."

A few minutes after the explosion took place, and he was thrown some distance against a tree and killed instantly. Several others were slightly hurt, and the damage to the engine is very heavy.

Whenever you have any Bright Wrappers and Smokers be sure you carry them to Durham Warehouse.

THE FIRST SALE.

The first sale of the new season was on market this morning. It was called by Mr. Joseph Gibson, of Laurel Hill, Richmond county, consigned to Messrs. E. P. Covington & Co., classed as strict good middling and sold to Messrs. Kerchner & Calder Brothers at 13 cts per pound, Wilmington Review.

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STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF ORANGE COUNTY.

For the Month of August 1877.

We make the following abstract of the proceedings of the Board for the past month. Hereafter, these proceedings will be published monthly in the Recorder in a tabulated form, and will give additional interest to our paper. Our County readers will please make a note of this.

The Board met on Monday the sixth day of August, and continued in Session until the 25th inst. The time of the Board was mainly occupied with revision of the tax list, the following members of the Board being regularly in attendance:

James Watson, Chairman;
Nelson P. Hall,
John E. Lyon,
W. T. Patterson,
D. F. Morrow.

The following persons were exempted from taxation on account of disability: James F. McAdams, W. P. Harley, W. R. Monk, Calvin Clark, Paschall Lundford, G. T. Gates, A. Quarles and R. C. Tilley.

Robt. Russell, A. M. Leathers, and Saml. Terry were appointed to construct a rock ford across Little River on the Jameson road at Margaret Woods, it is cost not to exceed \$100.

Alexander Smith was elected by the Board Constable for Hillsboro township to fill a vacancy.

The following accounts were allowed and ordered to be paid:

William Allison for listing property in Cedar Grove township for 1877 \$27.00
R. M. Jones, for listing property in Hillsboro township, \$30.00
Merritt Cheek, for listing property in Chapel Hill township, \$30.00

D. C. Parfitt for listing property in Durham township, \$22.50

S. H. Turrittine, for listing property in Patterson township, \$23.50

John E. Caffrey, for listing and conveying to jail Laws Smith \$4.50

Willie Wilkins, witness ticket \$4.00

C. B. Green, ad. in Plant, \$3.50

James Watson, for conveying process to Hillsboro and paying Sheriff \$25.45

Stephen O. Terry, jury tickets, Fall term 1876, and Spring term 1874, \$12.40

Dr. T. J. Wilson, coroner, for holding inquest over William Harris and summoning witnesses \$29.20

D. F. Morrow, account for coal in sundry cases, \$2.85

T. Y. Monk, two witnesses tickets endorsed to him in State vs. Laws and Brown, \$12.20

Alvis Andrews for arresting Jim Jenkins, Rufus Hargrave and Eli Merritt, and conveying to jail at Hillsboro, \$7.35

James Watson, Commissioner, attendance, \$13.20

John F. Lyon \$8.50

W. T. Patterson \$13.20

W. H. Jones, account for striping Court House \$55.00

J. D. Cameron ad. of School Committee in Recorder \$10.00

State of North Carolina, account for Books for Clerk and Register of Deeds, \$21.50

D. C. Parks, expense to Raleigh on business for County, \$5.50

T. J. Wilson, coroner, for inquest over Emma Horne assisted by Dr. Thomas \$30.00

John Laws, Clerk of Board, account for attendance, fees and hauling orders and notices \$182.60

James Watson, Commissioner, attendance, \$25.40

N. P. Hall, Commissioner, attendance, \$37.00

J. F. Lyon, Commissioner, attendance, \$25.00

W. T. Patterson, Commissioner, attendance, \$24.40

Better Without a Doctor.

Though we would by no means be understood at depreciating, but rather as recommending professional aid in disease, there are multitudes of instances when it is neither necessary or easy to obtain. A family provided with a comprehensive household specific like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is possessed of a medical resource adequate to most emergencies in which medical advice would be otherwise needed. That sterling tonic and corrective invariably remedies, and is authoritatively recommended for a debility, indigestion, liver disorder, an irregular habit of body, urinary and uterine troubles, incipient rheumatism and gout, and many other ailments of frequent occurrence. It eradicates and prevents intermittent and remittent fevers, mental despondency, checks premature decay, and invigorates the nervous and muscular tissues. Sleep, digestion and appetite are promoted by it, and it is extremely useful in overcoming the effects of exhaustion and exposure.

Hog Cholera.

Prevailing extensively and fatally through a large portion of the county, and no remedy yet applied seems to avail. It is greatly to be deplored that it is especially fatal among improved stock, and threatens to defeat the energetic efforts of so many of our farmers to improve breeds. Mr. James Norwood last week lost his famous stock Berkshire boar. Mr. Dimock at the Mill has lost fifteen head, among them a remarkably fine and valuable sow. Mr. Adolphus Gordon has lost several fine hogs. One farmer in the neighbor lost 30 out of 42 head.

Mr. James Norwood gives us the following recipe which has availed in several instances:

After the hog is taken scarily the face

crossed with the skin, and rub with Turpentine and salt. If the throat is swollen do that likewise, also behind the shoulders.

This remedy has cured some of the worst cases.

I must have what you owe me at once.

There is no excuse for you not paying now. The country is full of everything to pay with. If you cannot pay now, you never intend to do so. I have given out a good many accounts in the last few days for collection, and am determined to have every account on the books settled at once.

I am tired settling goods to parties allowing accounts to stand twelve months, and then wait six or twelve months again for corn or wheat or other produce to advance in price before they can pay part on their bills.

I think some of you have treated me badly.

This is the last notice of the kind I shall give through the paper.

Aug. 23rd. C. M. PARKS.

Distressing Intelligence.

We learn from several gentlemen from the Flat River country that Diphtheria in an aggravated form has been prevalent in that section and on Knapp of Reeds in Granville for some time past. On Friday, the 24th, five children between the ages of three and eleven were buried. Consumption set upon every household. Several peculiarly distressing instances were mentioned to us. The malignity of the disease is thought has abated.

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We also learn that this fearful disease prevails in Person County to a great extent, and creates almost a panic. One family is reported to have lost in rapid succession five children out of eight.

It is also stated in Albemarle to some extent, and while at Court we passed a house between the Company Shop and Graham station with three cases, one of which proved fatal during our stay, and the other three since died.

An oriental traveler describes this busy scene, witnessed on historic shores: "Our steamer landed on a beach which was the port of Antioch, where the disciples were first called Christians. There was no town at the water's edge, no people, no wharf. The passengers and the merchandise were put ashore in lighters, which ran up into the sand. A troop of camels, with their drivers, lay on the beach, ready to transfer the goods into the interior. Among the articles landed were boxes marked 'J. C. S. & Co. LOWELL, MASS. U. S. A.' showing that they contained medicines and whence they came. These with other goods were hoisted on the backs of camels, for transportation to Antioch. Thus the skill of the West sends back its remedies to heal the maladies of populations that inhabit those eastern shores, whence our spiritual manna came."—Windsor [Vt.] Chronicle.

DUPONCE'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS

are the surest and safest remedy for ladies in delicate health.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, a few thin Dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of Gage's August Flower became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERY TOWN in the United States are selling it. No persons suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Constipation, palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggist Dr. O. Hooker, and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.

Also for sale by Stephen A. White, Mechanicsville.

Would it not be better to advertise the sale of contraband seized by the Revenue in some newspaper published in the county, if there is one, if not in one published in an adjoining county, rather than stick up a notice at the Court House door which no one in a hundred sees? Property brings something under competition; guess, indeed, it is intended to buy in cheap for special interests.

The same question holds good for all advertisements of sales, but lawmakers can't see it that way.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 31.—A great battle is believed to be imminent. The Turks are assuming the offensive along the whole line. Redif Pasha having refused to attend the military council for trial, it has been decided to bring him before the council by force.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 31.—The Guardian received a telegram this afternoon stating that an expected battle along the line of the Lorn from Agastar to Tonkang commenced yesterday and continued all day. Muhommed AN Pasha, commanded the Turks in person and attacked the Russians at three points. So far the Turks are successful.

—Henry T. Jordan, Esq. late of person, has recently located in Henderson where he will continue practicing the legal profession.—Free Lance.

Bright wrappers sold as high as \$80 per hundred at Durham Warehouse last week.

BROWN & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Farmer's Hall, Hillsboro, N. C. ALL ABOARD.

THE GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.

STOCK MUST BE REDUCED.

Prices Reduced so as to work off Stock.

Black Silks at 60, 55, 50c, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.60, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per yard.

Wide Black Lining-Silk at 25c. per yard worth 35c.

Gray and Black Striped Silks at 70c. worth \$1.00.

Black and Blue, and Brown and Black striped silks at 75c. per yard worth \$1.00.

Brown and Black striped silk at 80c. per yard worth \$1.00.

Black and White Plaid Silks at 75c. worth \$1.00 per yard.

Black and White and Black and Gray striped silks at 75c. and 80c. per yard worth \$1.00 and \$1.25.

Gray and Black Plaid Silks at 80c. and \$1.00 worth \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Colored Figured and Striped Greenlines at 50c. and 60c. per yard worth more than double the money.

Black Striped Greenlines at 75c. and 80c. per yard worth \$1.00 and \$1.25.

Black from Greenlines at 20c. worth 30c. and 25c. worth 35c. per yard.

Handsome Lawns at 10, 12, 14, 20, and 25c. per yard.

Jaconets at 10c. per yard for very handsome styles.

Cases at 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100c. per yard.

Knickerbocker Printed Cambrics at 10c. per yard worth 12c.

Domestic Linens at 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100c. per yard.

Wash Poplins at 60c. Plaid Poplins at 80c. Striped Delaines at 12c. and a general reduction in all kinds of F. A. S. L. Y. DRESSES.

—Large lot for ladies and children.

Doude-White Black Alpaca at 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, and up to \$1.25 per yard.

Chinese Grass Cloth at 65 and 10c. per yard worth 75c. and 100c. per yard.

Australian Crepe at 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100c. per yard.

Worth 20c. per yard more; this is the cheapest mourning goods manufactured.

Battens, in Cassimere, Tansy, Bombazine, Delaines, and other Dress Goods suitable for mourning.

Large striped Victoria Lawn at 12c. worth 20c. per yard.

Check Muslins at 18 and 25c. per yard worth 30 and 40c.

Real French Plaid at 25c. per yard reduced from 35c.

Regatta Turkey Red Table Damask (or Wine Cloth) at 75c. per yard worth \$1.00; extra quality at \$1.25 worth \$1.50 and \$1.75.

Linens for Table Cloth at 35, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, and up to \$1.00 per yard; also, Japan Damask Table Cloth from two to five yards long.

Linens Damask Napkins at 30, 35, 40, 45

